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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to determine the degree to which factors other than job skills, in particular mobility and social factors, are important for the success of students from vocational and technical training programs at the secondary and postsecondary levels. Data were gathered from interviews with selected center directors, from teacher observation, and from questionnaires developed for the study and given to students. The State of Mississippi was divided into nine geographic zones in order to secure a representative sample of institutions and participants. Participants in the study consisted of 1,781 secondary vocational students and 2,243 postsecondary vocational students. The social and mobility factors for secondary and postsecondary students in each zone are presented in table form, with discussion, separately according to the type of vocational training program: trade and industrial, technical, business and office, marketing and distribution, and health occupations. State composites of social and mobility factors for secondary and postsecondary students are also presented. Conclusions about each subject area and general conclusions are presented, based on the data collected. (EC)

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A Study to Identify the Influence of Factors Other than the Attainment of Job Skills Affecting the Long Range Success of Vocational and Technical Training Programs

L.C. Welker, Jr. Clyde N. Ginn

Research Project in Vocational Education
Conducted Under
Part C of Public Law 90-576

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Bureau of Educational Research
University of Southern Mississippi
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

OE 005602

A STUDY TO IDENTIFY THE INFLUENCE OF FACTORS OTHER THAN THE ATTAINMENT OF JOB SKILLS AFFECTING THE LONG RANGE SUCCESS OF VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL TRAINING PROGRAMS

The project reported herein is being performed utilizing funds made available to the State of Mississippi under provisions of Part C of Public Law 90-576 administered by the Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

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A Research Project
Sponsored by
Vocational-Technical Division
Mississippi State Department of Education
and
University of Southern Mississippi

August, 1973

Preface

This study is the product of a research project that was sponsored by the Division of Vocational and Technical Education, Mississippi State Department of Education, and the University of Southern Mississippi.

The study originated during the spring of 1972 in a class entitled, "The Adult Learner". Mobility and social factors were pertinent issues in the class; and as a result of the factors encompassing the mobility and social factors of vocational-technical students, the format for the study was developed.

The proposed study was completed and submitted to the Division of Vocational and Technical Education, Mississippi State Department of Education, and was approved for continued research during the 1972-73 fiscal year. A complete report of the research project is available in the Department of Research and Human Development, University of Southern Mississippi.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The long range effects of vocational and technical programs is determined by the degree to which these programs enable the student productively utilize the new skills gained in the programs to become productive members of society and the extent to which these individuals are able to provide for personal and family needs. However, it has long been known that factors other than occupational skill factors determine the success of an individual within an occupation.

Statement of the Problem

Teachers, counselors and administrators in vocational and technical training programs have long been concerned that factors other than job skills play important roles in determining whether or not their students actually benefit from the training provided. These same factors help determine the degree of return that society reaps for providing the training programs. This study attempted to determine the degree to which some of these factors were present and the pattern of their influence. Of particular concern were mobility factors, social and personal factors.

Objectives

The specific objectives of the study were:

(1) To determine the level of mobility among vocational and technical students in the nine geographic areas of the state.

(2) To relate these findings concerning mobility to life style.

(3) To relate findings concerning mobility to the degree to which the student has responsibility for other persons.

(4) To obtain indications of the likely influence of age, sex and particular life style factors or plans to use vocational and technical training.

Procedure

This study made use of data gathered in three ways, (1) supplied by Center Directors (2) gathered by teachers through observation and conversation (3) furnished by students through questionnaires. The centers included in the sample were selected by a committee within the Vocational Division of the State Department of Education. The selection was done on a zone basis in order to secure a representation of each geographic area of the state. The state was divided into nine geographical zones, as shown in Figure I. One secondary vocational center and one post secondary vocational complex was selected from each of the nine geographical zones. One thousand seven hundred eighty one secondary vocational students and 2,243 post secondary students were participants in the study.

When the centers were selected, the Directors of these centers were asked to cooperate in the study. The project was presented to each of them with careful explanation of the information that each would receive for future use in that center.

Training sessions were planned and conducted for the faculty members in each of the cooperating centers to enable them to collect the data that had to be collected by one who has a working knowledge of his particular trade or field and a close working relationship with these particular students. After these sessions were completed, dates for data gathering and entering it on forms as provided were established.

Questionnaires were developed to provide the additional information that was needed (Appendix A). These were administered by the teachers after all observational data had been reported. All data was then processed by the research staff.

Activity Sequence

1. Prepare orientation materials that were used to present project to center directors, faculty training materials and data collection forms.
2. Presenting these materials to SDE staff for review.
3. Asking for report from SDE committee on sample selection.

4. Making orientation appointments with center directors.
5. Holding orientation sessions with center directors and setting up training sessions with center faculty.
6. Holding training sessions with center faculties.
7. Faculty members making observations and turning in reports.
8. Reviewing faculty reports. Checking back where necessary.
9. Completing and distributing student questionnaires.
10. Processing observational faculty report data.
11. Collecting questionnaires.
12. Processing of all data.

Classification of Data

For the purpose of analyzation, the vocational programs were categorized as follows: Trade and Industrial, Technical, Business and Office, Marketing and Distribution, and Health Occuations. The same classfication system was used for secondary and post secondary institutions.

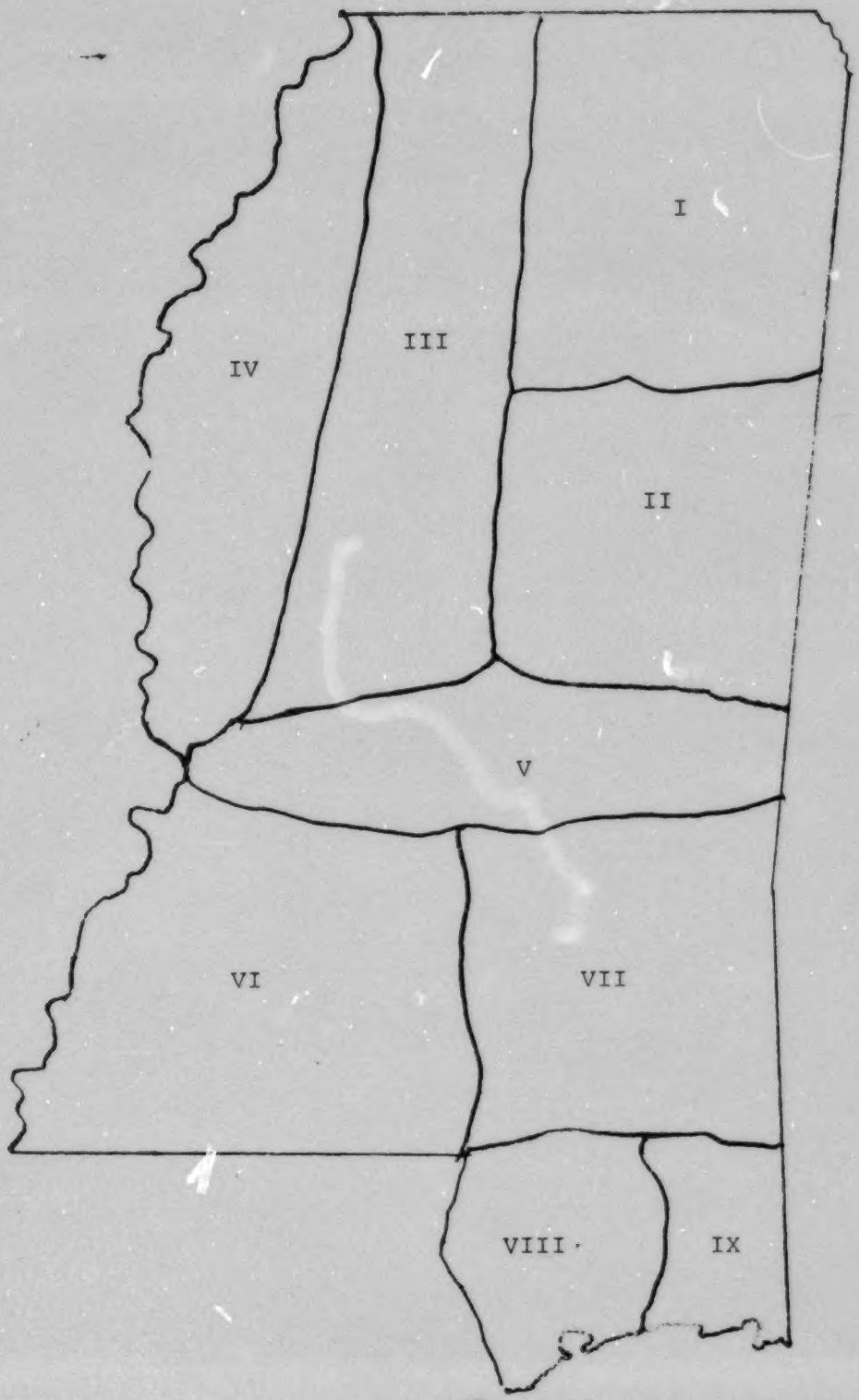

Figure I

CHAPTER II

SOCIAL AND MOBILITY FACTORS PER OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY

Mobility and social factors are pertinent factors that are related to all occupational categories. Such factors at times tend to polorize within various types of occupations. The occupational categories for the secondary and post secondary vocational technical students in the State of Mississippi have been broken down into 5 basic occupational training categories: Trade and Industrial, Technical, Business and Office, Health Occupations, and Marketing and Distribution.

Social and Mobility Factors for Post Secondary and Secondary Students in Trade and Industrial Training Programs

Mobility Factors for Post Secondary Trade and Industrial Students As Shown in Table I.

In Zone I, a total of 122 students represented the post secondary trade and industrial population. Twenty-five per cent of the 122 students will live and work in the community; 27 per cent of the 122 will commute but will not move. Thirty-three per cent of the 122 will move away but plan to return, and 15 per cent will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone II, a total of 54 students represented the post

TABLE I

MOBILITY FACTORS OF POST SECONDARY TRADE
& INDUSTRIAL STUDENTS PER ZONE

Mobility Factors	Zones 1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Will Live and work in the Community	30	(25)	15	(28)	15	(32)	22	(31)	2	(20)	12	(18)	21	(22)	40	(51)	19	(24)
Will Commute but will not Move	33	(27)	18	(33)	17	(35)	27	(39)	8	(80)	14	(22)	16	(17)	19	(24)	20	(25)
Will move away but plans to return	40	(33)	7	(13)	7	(15)	10	(13)	0		11	(17)	25	(27)	3	(4)	19	(24)
Will Relocate	19	(15)	14	(26)	9	(18)	12	(17)	0		28	(43)	32	(34)	16	(21)	22	(27)
Total	122	(100)	54	(100)	48	(100)	71	(100)	10	(100)	65	(100)	94	(100)	78	(100)	80	(100)

secondary trade and industrial population. Twenty-eight per cent of the 54 students will live and work in the community; 33 per cent of the 54 will commute but will not move. Thirteen per cent of the 54 students will move away but plan to return, and 26 per cent of the students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone III, a total of 48 students represented the post secondary trade and industrial population. Thirty-two per cent of the 48 students will live and work in the community; 35 per cent of the 48 students will commute but will not move. Fifteen per cent of the 48 students will move away but plan to return, and 18 per cent of the 48 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone IV, a total of 71 students represented the post secondary trade and industrial population. Thirty-one per cent of the 71 students will live and work in the community; 39 per cent will commute to work but will not move. Thirteen per cent of the 71 students will move away to work but plan to return, and 17 per cent of the 71 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone V, 10 students represented the post secondary trade industrial population. Twenty per cent of the 10 students will live and work in the community; 80 per cent will commute but will not move. The other mobility factors were

not present in this student representation for Zone V.

In Zone VI, 65 students represented the post secondary trade and industrial population. Eighteen per cent of the 65 students will live and work in the community, 22 per cent of the students will commute but will not move. Seventeen per cent of the 65 students will move away but plan to return, and 43 per cent of the 65 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone VII, 94 students represented the post secondary trade and industrial population. Twenty-two per cent of the 94 students will live and work in the community; 17 per cent of the 94 students will commute but will not move. Twenty-seven per cent of the 94 students will move away but plan to return, and 34 per cent of the 94 students will relocate as employment demands.

On Zone VIII, 78 students represented the post secondary trade and industrial population. Fifty-one per cent of the 78 students will live and work in the community; 24 per cent will commute but will not move. Four per cent of the 78 students will move away but plan to return, and 21 per cent will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone IX, 80 students represented the post secondary trade and industrial population. Twenty-five per cent of the 80 students will commute but will not move. Twenty-four

per cent of the 80 students will move away but plan to return, and 27 per cent of the 80 students will relocate as employment demands.

Mobility Factors for Secondary Trade and Industrial Students As Shown in Table II.

In Zone I, a total of 118 students represented the secondary trade and industrial population. Thirty-eight per cent of the 118 students will live and work in the community; 34 per cent of the 118 will commute but will not move. Seven per cent will move away but plan to return, and 20 per cent of the 118 will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone II, a total of 118 students represented the secondary trade and industrial population. Thirty-seven per cent of the 118 students will live and work in the community; 15 per cent will commute but will not move. Twenty-two per cent will move away but plan to return, and 26 per cent will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone III, 140 students represented the secondary trade and industrial population. Thirty-nine per cent of the 140 students will live and work in the community; 17 per cent will commute but will not move. Twenty-nine per cent will move away but plan to return, and 15 per cent of the 140 will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone IV, 175 students represented the secondary trade

TABLE II

MOBILITY FACTORS OF SECONDARY TRADE & INDUSTRIAL STUDENTS PER ZONE

Mobility Factors	Zones 1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Will Live and work in the Community	45	(38)	43	(37)	55	(39)	62	(36)	49	(28)	12	(13)	13	(11)	22	(16)	38	(66)
Will Commute but will not Move	40	(34)	18	(15)	23	(17)	46	(26)	39	(21)	35	(36)	67	(52)	33	(23)	6	(11)
Will move away but plans to return	8	(7)	26	(22)	40	(29)	41	(24)	54	(31)	19	(20)	17	(13)	42	(30)	9	(16)
Will Relocate	25	(21)	31	(26)	22	(15)	26	(14)	34	(20)	30	(31)	31	(24)	44	(31)	4	(7)
Total	118	(100)	118	(100)	140	(100)	175	(100)	176	(100)	96	(100)	128	(100)	141	(100)	57	(100)

and industrial population. Thirty-six percent of the 175 students will live and work in the community; twenty-six percent will commute but will not move. Twenty-four percent will move away but plan to return, and 14 percent will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone V, 176 students represented the secondary trade and industrial population. Twenty-eight percent of the 176 students will live and work in the community; Twenty-one percent will commute but will not move. Thirty-one percent of the students will move away but plan to return and 21 percent will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone VI, 96 students represented the secondary trade and industrial population. Thirteen percent of the 96 students will live and work in the community; 36 percent will commute but will not move. Twenty percent of the 96 students will move away but plan to return, and 31 percent of the 96 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone VII, 128 students represented the secondary trade and industrial population. Eleven percent of the 128 students will live and work in the community, and 52 percent of the 128 students will commute but will not move. Thirteen percent will move away but plan to return, and 24 percent of the 128 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone VIII, 141 students represented the secondary trade

and industrial population. Sixteen per cent of the 141 students will live and work in the community; 23 per cent of the 141 students will commute but will not move. Thirty per cent of the 141 students will move away but plan to return, and 31 per cent will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone IX, 57 students represented the secondary trade and industrial population. Sixty-six per cent of the 57 students will live and work in the community; 11 per cent will commute but will not move. Sixteen per cent of the 57 students will move away but plan to return, and 7 per cent of the 57 students will relocate as employment demands.

A composite of mobility factor for post secondary and secondary institutions per zone combination is shown in Table . A total of 240 students represented the total trade and industrial student population in Zone I. In Zone I composite of mobility factors, 31 per cent of the total 240 trade and industrial student population will live and work in the community; 29 per cent of the 240 student trade and industrial population will commute but will not move. Twenty per cent of the 240 student trade and industrial population will move away but plan to return, and 20 per cent of the 240 student population will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone II, 172 students represented the composite trade and industrial student population. Thirty-three per cent of the

TABLE III

COMPOSITE OF MOBILITY FACTORS FOR TRADE & INDUSTRIAL STUDENTS PER ZONE

Mobility Factors	Zones 1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Will Live and work in the Community	75	(31)	58	(33)	70	(36)	84	(34)	51	(28)	24	(15)	34	(15)	62	(28)	57	(41)
Will Commute but will not Move	73	(29)	36	(21)	40	(22)	73	(30)	47	(25)	49	(30)	83	(38)	52	(24)	26	(19)
Will move away but plans to return	48	(20)	33	(20)	47	(25)	51	(20)	54	(29)	30	(19)	42	(19)	45	(21)	28	(21)
Will Relocate	44	(20)	45	(26)	31	(17)	38	(16)	34	(18)	58	(36)	63	(28)	60	(27)	26	(19)
Total	240	(100)	172	(100)	188	(100)	246	(100)	186	(100)	161	(100)	222	(100)	219	(100)	137	(100)

student trade and industrial population will live and work in the community; 21 per cent will commute but will not move. Twenty per cent of the 172 student trade and industrial population will move away but plan to return, and 26 per cent of the total population will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone III, 188 students represented the composite trade and industrial student population. Thirty-six per cent of the 188 student trade and industrial population will live and work in the community; and 22 per cent of the total population will commute but will not move. Twenty-five per cent of the 188 student trade and industrial population will move away but plan to return, and 17 per cent of the total student trade and industrial population will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone IV, 246 students represented the composite trade and industrial student population. Thirty-four per cent of the 246 student trade and industrial population will live and work in the community; thirty per cent of the total student trade and industrial population will commute but will not move. Twenty per cent of the 246 student trade and industrial population will move away but plan to return, and 16 per cent of the total student trade and industrial population will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone V, 186 students represented the composite trade and industrial student population. Twenty-eight per cent of the 186 student trade and industrial population will live and

work in the community; 25 per cent of the total student trade and industrial population will commute but will not move. Twenty-nine per cent of the 186 student trade and industrial population will move away but plan to return, and 18 per cent of the total student trade and industrial population will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone VI, 161 students represented the composite trade and industrial student population. Fifteen per cent of the 161 student trade and industrial population will live and work in the community; thirty per cent of the total student trade and industrial population will commute but will not move. Nineteen per cent of the 161 student trade and industrial population will move away but plan to return, and thirty-six per cent of the total student trade and industrial population will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone VII, 222 students represented the composite trade and industrial student population. Fifteen per cent of the 222 student trade and industrial population will live and work in the community; 38 per cent of the total student trade and industrial population will commute but will not move. Nineteen per cent of the 222 student trade and industrial population will move away but plan to return, and twenty-eight per cent of the total student trade and industrial population will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone VIII, 219 students represented the composite trade and industrial student population. Twenty-eight per cent of the 219 trade and industrial student population will live and work in the community; twenty-four per cent of the population will commute but will not move; twenty-one per cent of the 219 trade and industrial student population will move away but plan to return, and twenty-seven per cent of the total student trade and industrial population will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone IX, 137 students represented the composite trade and industrial student population. Forty-one per cent of the 137 trade and industrial student population will live and work in the community; nineteen per cent of the population will commute but will not move. Twenty-eight per cent of the 137 trade and industrial student population will move away but plan to return, and nineteen per cent of the total trade and industrial student population will relocate as employment demands.

Social Factors For Post Secondary Trade and Industrial Students As Shown in Table IV

In Zone I, a total of 112 students represented the post secondary trade and industrial student population. Forty per cent of the 112 student population needed little or no social change; 56 per cent of the 112 student population needed some social change, and four per cent of the 112 student

TABLE IV

SOCIAL FACTORS OF POST SECONDARY TRADE
& INDUSTRIAL STUDENTS PER ZONE

Special Factors	Zones																	
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Little or no social change needed	45	(40)	27	(58)	15	(46)	34	(47)	2	(20)	30	(46)	45	(55)	42	(59)	42	(53)
Some social change needed	63	(56)	13	(29)	14	(42)	28	(39)	7	(70)	25	(38)	28	(34)	21	(27)	31	(38)
Extensive social change needed	4	(4)	6	(3)	9	(12)	10	(14)	1	(10)	10	(16)	9	(11)	11	(14)	7	(9)
Total	112	(100)	46	(100)	38	(100)	72	(100)	10	(100)	65	(100)	82	(100)	74	(100)	80	(100)

population needed extensive social change before employment.

In Zone II, a total of forty-six students represented the post secondary trade and industrial student population. Fifty-eight per cent of the 46 student population needed little or no social change; twenty-nine per cent of the 46 student population needed some social change, and three per cent of the 46 student population will need extensive social change.

In Zone III, a total of 38 students represented the post secondary trade and industrial student population. Forty-six per cent of the 38 student population needed little or no social change; 42 per cent needed some social change, and 12 per cent of the 38 student population will need extensive social change.

In Zone IV, a total of 72 students represented the post secondary trade and industrial student population. Forty-seven per cent of the total 72 student population needed little or no social change; 39 per cent of the total student population needed some social change, and 14 per cent of the 72 student population needed extensive social change before employment.

In Zone V, a total of 10 students represented the post secondary trade and industrial student population. Twenty per cent of the 10 student population needed little or no social change; 70 per cent needed some social change, and 10 per cent of the 10 student population will need extensive social change.

In Zone IV, a total of 72 students represented the the post secondary trade and industrial student population. Forty-seven per cent of the total 72 student population needed little or no social change; 39 per cent of the total student population needed some social change, and 14 per cent of the 72 student population needed extensive social change before employment.

In Zone V, a total of 10 students represented the post secondary trade and industrial student population. Twenty-per cent of the 10 student population needed little or no social change; 70 per cent needed some social change, and 10 per cent of the 10 student population will need extensive social change.

In Zone VI, 65 students represented the post secondary trade and industrial student population. Forty-six per cent of the 65 student population needed little or no social change; 38 per cent needed some social change, and 16 per cent of the 65 student population needed extensive social change.

In Zone VII, 82 students represented the post secondary trade and industrial student population. Fifty-five per cent of the 82 student population needed little or no social change; 34 per cent will need some social

change, and 16 per cent of the 82 student population needed extensive social change.

In Zone VIII, 74 students represented the post secondary trade and industrial student population. Fifty-nine per cent of the 74 student population needed little or no social change; 27 per cent needed some social change, and 14 per cent of the 74 student population needed extensive social change.

In Zone IX, 80 student represented the post secondary trade and industrial student population. Fifty-three per cent of the 80 student population needed little or no social change; 38 per cent needed some social change, and 9 per cent of the 80 student population needed extensive social change before employment.

Social Factors for Secondary Trade and Industrial Students As Shown in Table V.

In Zone I, 104 students represented the secondary trade and industrial student population. Fifty-five per cent of the total 104 student population needed little or no social change; 28 per cent of the 104 student population needed some social change, and 17 per cent of the 104 student population needed extensive social change.

In Zone II, 118 students represented the secondary

TABLE V

SOCIAL FACTORS OF SECONDARY TRADE & INDUSTRIAL STUDENTS PER ZONE

Special Factors	Zones																	
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Little or no social change needed	57	(55)	54	(46)	72	(52)	91	(53)	76	(45)	46	(48)	68	(53)	48	(36)	30	(53)
Some social change needed	29	(28)	50	(42)	59	(42)	75	(43)	77	(46)	31	(32)	48	(38)	63	(48)	22	(38)
Extensive social change needed	18	(17)	14	(12)	9	(6)	8	(4)	15	(9)	19	(20)	12	(9)	21	(16)	5	(9)
Total	104	(100)	118	(100)	140	(100)	174	(100)	168	(100)	96	(100)	128	(100)	132	(100)	57	(100)

trade and industrial student population. Forty-six per cent of the 118 student population needed little or no social change; 42 per cent needed some social change, and 12 per cent of the 118 student population needed extensive social change.

In Zone III, 140 students represented the secondary trade and industrial student population. Fifty-two per cent of the 140 student population needed little or no social change; 42 per cent needed some social change, and 6 per cent of the 140 student population needed extensive social change.

In Zone IV, 174 students represented the secondary trade and industrial student population. Fifty-three per cent of the 174 student population needed little or no social change; 43 per cent needed some social change, and 4 per cent of the 174 student population needed extensive social change.

In Zone V, 168 students represented the secondary trade and industrial student population. Forty-five per cent of the 168 student population needed little or no social change; 46 per cent needed some social change, and 9 per cent of the 168 student population needed extensive social change.

In Zone VI, 96 students represented the secondary trade and industrial student population. Forty-eight per cent of the 96 student population needed little or no social change; 32 per cent needed some social change, and twenty per cent of the 96 student population needed extensive social change.

In Zone VII, 128 students represented the secondary trade and industrial student population. Fifty-three per cent of the 128 student population needed little or no social change; 38 per cent needed some social change, and 9 per cent of the 128 student population needed extensive social change.

In Zone VIII, 132 students represented the secondary trade and industrial student population. Thirty-six per cent of the 132 student population needed little or no social change, 48 per cent needed some social change, and 16 per cent of the 132 student population needed extensive social change.

In Zone IX, 57 students represented the secondary trade and industrial student population. Fifty-three per cent of the 57 student population needed little or no social change; and 5 per cent of the 57 student population needed extensive social change.

A composite of social factors for post secondary and secondary is shown in Table VI. A total of 216 students represented the total trade and industrial student population in Zone I for social factors. In the Zone I composite of social factors, 47 per cent of the total 216 trade and industrial student population needed little or no social change; 43 per cent needed some social change, and 10 per cent of the 216 student population total needed extensive social change.

A total of 164 students represented the total trade and industrial student population in the Zone II social factors. In Zone II composite of social factors, 49 per cent of the total 164 trade and industrial student population needed little or no social change; 39 per cent needed some social change, and 12 per cent of the 164 total student population needed extensive social change.

A total of 178 students represented the total trade and industrial student population in Zone III. In Zone III composite of social factors, 49 per cent of the total 178 trade and industrial student population needed little or no social change; 41 per cent needed some social change, and 10 per cent of the 178 student population needed extensive social change.

A total of 246 students represented the total trade

TABLE VI

COMPOSITE OF SOCIAL FACTORS FOR TRADE & INDUSTRIAL STUDENTS PER ZONE

Special Factors	Zones															
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Little or no social change needed	102	(47)	81	(49)	87	(49)	125	(51)	78	(44)	76	(47)	113	(54)	90	(44)	72	(52)
Some social change needed	92	(43)	63	(39)	73	(41)	103	(42)	84	(47)	56	(35)	76	(36)	84	(41)	53	(39)
Extensive social change needed	22	(10)	20	(12)	18	(10)	18	(7)	16	(9)	29	(18)	21	(10)	32	(15)	12	(9)
Total	216	(100)	164		178	(100)	246	(100)	178	(100)	161	(100)	210	(100)	206	(100)	137	(100)

and industrial student population in the Zone IV social factors. In the Zone IV composite of social factors, 51 per cent of the total 246 trade and industrial student population needed little or no social change; 42 per cent needed some social change, and 7 per cent of the 246 student population needed extensive social change.

A total of 178 students represented the total trade and industrial student population in Zone V social factors. In the Zone V composite of social factors, 44 per cent of the total 178 trade and industrial student population needed little or no social change; 47 per cent needed some social change, and 16 per cent of the 178 student population needed extensive social change.

A total of 161 students represented the total trade and industrial student population in Zone VI social factors. In the Zone VI composite of social factors, 47 per cent of the total 161 trade and industrial student population needed little or no social change; 35 per cent needed little or no social change; and 18 per cent of the 161 total student population needed extensive social change.

A total of 210 students represented the total trade and industrial student population in the Zone VII social factors. In the Zone VII composite of social factors, 54 per cent of the total 210 trade and industrial student

population needed little or no social change; 36 per cent needed some social change, and 10 per cent of the 210 total student population needed extensive social change.

A total of 206 students represented the total trade and industrial student population in the Zone VIII social factors. In the Zone VIII composite of social factors, 44 per cent of the 206 trade and industrial student population needed little of no social change; 41 per cent needed some social change, and 15 per cent of the 206 student population needed extensive social change.

A total of 137 students represented the total trade and industrial student population in the Zone IX social factors. In the Zone IX composite of social factors, 52 per cent of the 137 trade and industrial student population needed little of no social change; 39 per cent needed some change, and 9 per cent of the 137 student population needed extensive and social change.

Social and Mobility Factors for Post Secondary and Secondary Students in Technical Training Programs

Mobility Factors-Post Secondary Technical Program As Shown In Table VII

In Zone I, a total of 100 students represented the post secondary technical population. Sixteen per cent of the 100 students indicated that they will live and work in the community; 29 per cent of the 100 students will commute but will not move. Twenty seven per cent of the students will move away but plan to return, and 15 per cent of the 100 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone II, a total of 61 students represented the post secondary technical population. Twenty eight per cent of 61 students live and work in the community; 21 per cent of the 61 but will not move. Twenty seven per cent of the 61 students will move away but plan to return, and 28 per cent of the 61 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone III, 110 students represented the post secondary technical population. Twenty seven per cent of the 110 students will live and work in the community; 14 per cent of the 110 students will commute but not move. Twenty seven per cent of the 110 students will move

TABLE VII

MOBILITY FACTORS OF POST SECONDARY
TECHNICAL STUDENTS PER ZONE

Mobility Factors	Zones 1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Will Live and work in the Community	16	(16)	17	(28)	29	(27)	27	(18)	8	(18)	18	(14)	17	(8)	10	(10)	16	(22)
Will Commute but will not Move	29	(29)	13	(21)	15	(14)	21	(15)	4	(8)	44	(36)	84	(38)	10	(40)	16	(22)
Will move away but plans to return	27	(27)	14	(23)	29	(27)	33	(23)	13	(28)	19	(15)	40	(18)	1	(4)	13	(19)
Will Relocate	28	(28)	17	(28)	37	(34)	64	(44)	21	(46)	43	(35)	79	(35)	4	(16)	27	(37)
Total	100	(100)	61	(100)	110	(100)	145	(100)	46	(100)	124	(100)	220	(100)	25	(100)	72	(100)

away but plan to return, and 34 per cent will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone IV, 145 students represented the post secondary technical population. Eighteen per cent of the 145 students will live and work in the community; 15 per cent of the 145 students will commute but will not move. Twenty three per cent of the 145 students will move away but plan to return, and 44 per cent will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone V, a total of 46 students represented the post secondary technical population. Eighteen per cent of the 46 students will live and work in the community; 8 per cent of the 46 students will commute but will not move. Twenty eight per cent of the 46 students will move away but plan to return, and 46 per cent will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone VI , 124 student represented the post secondary technical student population. Fourteen per cent of the 124 students will live and work in the community; 36 per cent of the 124 student will commute but will not move. Fifteen per cent of the 124 students will move away but plan to return, and 35 per cent will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone VII, 220 student represented the post secondary

technical population. Eight per cent of the 220 students will live and work in the community; 38 per cent of the 220 students will commute but will not move. Eighteen per cent of the 220 students will move away but plan to return, and 35 per cent will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone VIII, 25 students represented the post secondary techical student population. Forty per cent of the 25 students will live and work in the community; 40 per cent of the 25 students will commute but will not move. Four per cent of the student population will move away but plan to return, and 16 per cent will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone IX, 72 students represented the post secondary technical population. Twenty two per cent of the 72 students will live and work in the community; 22 per cent of the 72 students will commute but will not move. Nineteen per cent of the 72 students will move away but plan to return, and 37 per cent will relocate as employment demands.

Mobility Factors in Secondary Technical Programs As Shown Table VIII

In Zone I, a total of 44 students represented the secondary technical population. Seventy eight per cent of the 44 students will live and work in the community;

TABLE VIII

MOBILITY FACTORS OF SECONDARY TECHNICAL STUDENTS

Mobility Factors	Zones 1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Will Live and work in the Community	34	(78)	18	(23)	5	(13)	10	(37)	5	(28)	2	(4)	2	(9)	1	(5)	6	(35)
Will Commute but will not Move	2	(4)	15	(20)	7	(18)	0	0	0	0	17	(41)	8	(39)	4	(20)	2	(12)
Will move away but plans to return	0	0	27	(35)	10	(26)	10	(37)	11	(61)	10	(24)	1	(4)	5	(25)	4	(24)
Will Relocate	8	(18)	17	(22)	17	(43)	7	(26)	2	(11)	13	(31)	10	(48)	10	(50)	5	(29)
Total	44	(100)	77	(100)	39	(100)	27	(100)	18	(100)	42	(100)	21	(100)	20	(100)	17	

4 per cent will commute but will not move. Eighteen per cent of the 44 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone II mobility factors, a total of 77 students represented the secondary technical student population. Twenty three per cent of the 77 student population will live and work in the community; 20 per cent of the 77 student will commute but will not move. Thirty five per cent of the 77 students will move away but plan to return, and 22 per cent will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone III mobility factors, a total of 39 students represented the secondary technical student population. Thirteen per cent of the 39 students will live and work in the community; 18 per cent will commute but will not move. Twenty six per cent of the 39 students will move away but plan to return, and 43 per cent will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone IV, a total of a total of 27 students represented the secondary technical population. Thirty seven per cent of the 27 students plan to live and work in the community. Thirty seven per cent of the 27 students will move away but plan to return, and 26 per cent will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone V, a total of 18 students represented the secondary technical population. Twenty eight per cent of the 18 students will live and work in the community; none of the students plan to commute. Sixty one per cent of the 18 students will commute but will not move, and 11 per cent will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone VI, 42 students represented the secondary technical population. Four per cent of the 42 will live and work in the community; 41 per cent of the 42 students will commute but will not move. Twenty four per cent of the 42 students will move away but plan to return, and 31 per cent will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone VII, 21 students represented the secondary technical population. Nine per cent of the 21 will live and work in the community; 39 per cent of the 21 students will commute but will not move. Four per cent of the 21 students will move away but plan to return, and 48 per cent will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone VIII, a total of 20 students represent the secondary technical student population. Five per cent of the 20 students will live and work in the community; 20 per cent will commute but will not move. Twenty five per cent of the 20 will move away but plan to return, and 50

per cent will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone IX, a total of 17 students represent the secondary technical population. Thirty five per cent of the 17 will live and work in the community; 12 per cent of the 17 will commute but will not move. Twenty four per cent of the 17 will move away but plan to return, and 29 per cent will relocate as employment demands.

A composite of mobility factors for technical students in post secondary and secondary institutions is shown in Table IX. A total of 144 students represented the total technical student population in Zone I. In the Zone I composite of mobility factors, 34 per cent of the 144 technical student population will live and work in the community; 22 per cent of the 144 students will commute but will not move. Nineteen per cent of the 144 students will move away but plan to return, and 20 per cent of the 144 students will relocate as employment demands.

A total of 138 students represented the total technical student population in Zone II. In the Zone II composite mobility factors, 25 per cent of the 138 students will live and work in the community, 20 per cent of the 138 students will commute but will not move out of the community. Thirty per cent of the 138 students will move away but plan

TABLE IX

MOBILITY FACTOR COMPOSITE FOR
TECHNICAL STUDENTS

Mobility Factors	Zones 1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Will Live and work in the Community	50	(34)	35	(25)	34	(23)	37	(22)	13	(20)	20	(12)	19	(9)	11	(25)	22	(25)
Will Commute but will not Move	31	(22)	28	(20)	22	(15)	21	(12)	4	(6)	61	(37)	92	(38)	14	(31)	18	(20)
Will move away but plans to return	27	(19)	41	(30)	39	(26)	43	(25)	24	(38)	29	(17)	41	(17)	6	(13)	17	(19)
Will Relocate	36	(25)	34	(25)	54	(36)	71	(41)	23	(36)	56	(34)	89	(36)	14	(31)	32	(36)
Total	144	(100)	138	(100)	149	(100)	172	(100)	64	(100)	166	(100)	214	(100)	45	(100)	89	(100)

to return, and 25 per cent of the students will relocate as employment demands.

A total of 149 students represented the total technical student population in Zone III. In the Zone II composite of mobility factors, 23 per cent of the 149 students will live and work in the community, 15 per cent of the 149 students will commute but will not move. Twenty six per cent of the 149 students will move away but plan to return, and 36 per cent will relocate as employment demands.

A total of 172 students represented the total technical student population in Zone IV. In the Zone IV composite of mobility factors, 22 per cent of the 172 students will live and work in the community; 12 per cent will commute but will not move. Twenty five per cent of the 172 students will move away but plan to return, and 41 per cent will relocate as employment demands.

A total of 64 students represented the total technical student population in Zone V. In the Zone V composite of mobility factors, 20 per cent of the 64 students will live and work in the community; 6 per cent of the 64 students will commute but will not move. Thirty eight per cent of the 64 students will move but plan to return, and 36 per cent will relocate as employment demands.

A total of 166 students represented the total technical student population in Zone VI. In the Zone VI composite of mobility factors, 12 per cent of the 166 students will live and work in the community; 37 per cent of the 166 will commute but will not relocate. Seventeen per cent of the 166 will move away but plan to return, and 38 per cent will relocate as employment demands.

A total of 241 students represented the total technical student population in Zone VII. In the Zone VII composite of mobility factors, 9 per cent of the 241 students will live and work in the community; 38 per cent of the 241 students will commute but will not move. Seventeen per cent of the 241 students will move but plan to return, and 36 per cent will relocate as employment demands.

A total of 45 students represented the total technical student population in Zone VIII. In the Zone VIII composite of mobility factors, 25 per cent of the 45 students will live and work in the community; 31 per cent of the 45 students will commute but will not move. Thirteen per cent of the 45 students will move away but plan to return, and 31 per cent will relocate as employment demands.

A total of 89 students represented the total technical student population in Zone IX. In the Zone IX composite of

mobility factors, 25 per cent of the 89 students will live and work in the community; 20 per cent of the 89 students will commute but will not move. Nineteen per cent of the 89 will relocate as employment demands.

Social Factors for Post Secondary Technical Students As Shown In Table X

In Zone I, a total of 99 students represented the post secondary technical student population. Forty nine per cent of the total number of the 99 students needed little or no social change; 41 per cent of the 99 students needed some social change, and 11 per cent of the total number of technical students in Zone I (99) needed extensive social change.

In Zone II, a total of 60 students represented the post secondary technical student population. Sixty five per cent of the total number of students 60 needed little of no social change; 26 per cent of the 60 students needed some social change, and 9 per cent of the total number of technical students (60) in Zone II, needed extensive social change.

In Zone III a total of 82 students represented the post secondary technical student population. Fifty-six per cent of the 82 students needed little or no social change; 29 per cent of the 82 students needed some social

TABLE X

SOCIAL FACTORS FOR POST SECONDARY TECHNICAL STUDENTS

Special Factors	Zones																	
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Little or no social change needed	48	(49)	39	(65)	46	(56)	60	(47)	27	(58)	58	(51)	78	(45)	20	(83)	39	(52)
Some social change needed	41	(41)	16	(26)	24	(29)	50	(40)	15	(33)	44	(38)	78	(45)	4	(17)	26	(35)
Extensive social change needed	10	(11)	5	(9)	12	(15)	17	(13)	4	(9)	13	(11)	19	(10)	0	0	10	(13)
Total	99	(100)	60	(100)	82	(100)	127	(100)	46	(100)	115	(100)	175	(100)	24	(100)	75	(100

change, and 15 per cent of the total number of technical students (82) in Zone III, needed extensive social change.

In Zone IV, a total of 127 students represented the post secondary technical student population. Forty seven per cent of the 127 students needed little or no social change; 40 per cent of the 127 students needed some social change, and 13 per cent of the total number of 127 technical students needed extensive social change.

In Zone V, a total of 46 students represented the post secondary technical student population. Fifty eight per cent of the 47 students will need little or no social change; 33 per cent of the 46 students will need some social change, and 9 per cent of the 40 technical students will need extensive social change.

In Zone VI, a total of 115 students represented the total post secondary technical student population. Fifty one per cent of the 115 students needed little or no social change; 38 per cent will need some social change, and 11 per cent will need extensive soical change.

In Zone VII, a total of 175 students represented the total post secondary technical student population. Forty five per cent of the 175 students need little or no social change; 45 per cent of the 175 students need some social change, and 10 per cent of the 175 students need extensive social change.

In Zone VIII, a total of 24 student represented the total post secondary technical student population. Eighty three per cent of the 24 students need little or no social change; 17 per cent of the 24 students needed some social change, and none of the students need extensive social change.

In Zone IX, 75 students represented the total post secondary technical student population. Fifty two per cent of the 75 students needed some social change; 35 per cent of the 75 students needed some social change, and 13 per cent of the 75 students needed extensive social change.

Social Factors for Secondary Technical Students As Shown In Table XI

In Zone I, a total of 43 students represented the secondary technical student population. Thirty seven per cent of the 43 students needed little or no social change; 44 per cent of the 43 needed some social change, and 19 per cent of the 43 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone II, 77 students represented the secondary technical student population. Thirty five per cent of the 77 students needed little or no social change; 51 per cent of the 77 students needed some social change, and 14 per cent of the 77 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone III, 39 students represented the secondary technical student population. Twenty eight per cent of the 39 needed little or no social change; 54 per cent of the 39 needed some social change, and 18 per cent of the 39 needed

TABLE XI

SOCIAL FACTORS FOR SECONDARY TECHNICAL STUDENTS

Special Factors	Zones																	
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Little or no social change needed	16	(37)	27	(35)	11	(28)	5	(19)	18	(100)	12	(28)	6	(30)	8	(40)	8	(47)
Some social change needed	19	(44)	39	(51)	21	(54)	14	(52)	0	0	20	(48)	9	(45)	10	(50)	8	(47)
Extensive social change needed	8	(19)	11	(14)	7	(18)	8	(29)	0	0	10	(24)	5	(25)	2	(10)	1	(6)
Total	43	(100)	77	(100)	39	(100)	27	(100)	18	(100)	42	(100)	20	(100)	20	(100)	17	(100)

extensive social change.

In Zone IV, 27 students represented the secondary technical student population. Nineteen per cent of the 27 students needed little or no social change, 52 per cent of the 27 needed some social change, and 29 per cent of the 27 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone V, 18 students represented the secondary technical student population. One hundred per cent of the 18 technical students in Zone V needed little or no social change.

In Zone VI social factors, 42 students represented the secondary technical student population. Twenty eight per cent of the 42 students needed little or no social change; 24 per cent of the 42 students needed some social change, and 24 per cent of the 42 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone VII, 20 students represented the total secondary technical student population. Thirty four per cent of the 20 students needed little or no social change, and 25 per cent of the 20 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone VIII, 20 students represented the total secondary technical student population. Forty per cent of the 20 students needed little or no social change; 50 per cent of the 20 students needed some social change, and 10 per cent of the 20 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone IX, 17 students represented the total secondary technical student population. Forty seven per cent of the 17 students needed little or no social change; 47 per cent of the 17 students needed some social change, and 6 per cent of the 17 students needed extensive social change.

A composite of social factors for secondary and post secondary is shown in Table XII. A composite of 142 students represented the secondary technical student population in Zone I. Forty five per cent of the 142 students needed little or no social change; 42 per cent of the 142 needed some social change, and 13 per cent of the 142 students needed extensive social change.

A composite of 137 students represented the secondary technical student population in Zone II. Forty eight per cent of the 137 students needed little or no social change; 40 per cent of the 137 students needed some social change, and 12 per cent of the 137 students needed

TABLE XII

SOCIAL FACTOR COMPOSITE FOR
TECHNICAL STUDENTS

Special Factors	Zones																	
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Little or no social change needed	64	(45)	66	(48)	57	(47)	65	(42)	45	(70)	70	(45)	84	(43)	28	(64)	47	(51)
Some social change needed	60	(42)	55	(40)	45	(37)	64	(42)	15	(23)	64	(50)	87	(45)	14	(31)	34	(37)
Extensive social change needed	18	(13)	16	(12)	19	(16)	25	(16)	4	(7)	23	(15)	24	(12)	2	(5)	11	(12)
Total	142	(100)	137	(100)	121	(100)	154	(100)	64	(100)	157	(100)	195	(100)	44	(100)	92	(100)

extensive social change.

A composite of 121 students represented the secondary technical student population in Zone III. Forty seven per cent of the 121 students needed little or no social change; 37 per cent of the 121 students needed some social change, and 16 per cent of 121 students needed extensive social change.

A composite of 154 students represented the secondary technical student population in Zone IV. Forty two per cent of the 154 students needed little or no social change; 42 per cent of the 154 students needed some social change, and 16 per cent of the 154 students needed extensive social change.

A composite of 64 students represented the secondary technical student population in Zone V. Seventy per cent of the 64 students needed little or no social change; 23 per cent of the 64 students needed some social change, and 7 per cent of the 64 students needed extensive social change.

A composite of 157 students represented the secondary technical student population in Zone VI. Forty five per cent of the 157 students needed little or no social change; 50 per cent of the 157 students needed some social change, and 15 per cent needed extensive social change.

A composite of 195 students represented the secondary technical student population in Zone VII. Forty three per cent of the 195 students needed little or no social change; 45 per cent of the 195 needed some social change, and 12 per cent needed extensive social change.

A composite of 44 students represented the secondary technical student population in Zone VIII. Sixty four per cent of the 44 students needed little or no social change; 31 per cent of the 44 students needed some social change, and 5 per cent of the 44 students needed extensive social change.

A composite of 92 students represented the secondary technical student population in Zone IX. Fifty one per cent of the 92 students needed little or no social change; 27 per cent of the 92 students needed some social change, and 12 per cent of the 92 students needed extensive social change.

Social and Mobility Factors for Post Secondary and Secondary Students in Business and Office Training Programs

Mobility Factors for Post Secondary Business and Office Students As Shown in Table XIII

In Zone I, a total of 140 students represented the post secondary business and office population. Twenty-two per cent of the 140 students will live and work in the community; 37 per cent of the 140 students will commute but will not move. Twenty-two per cent of the 140 will move away for a while but plan to return, and 19 per cent of the 140 will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone II, a total of 23 students represented the post secondary business and office population. Fifty-three per cent of the 23 students will live and work in the community; 17 per cent of the 23 students will commute but will not move. Four per cent of the 23 students will move away for a while but plan to return, and 26 per cent of the 23 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone III, 57 students repressed the post secondary business and office population. Nineteen per cent of the 57 students will live and work in the community; 60 per cent of the 57 students will commute but will not move. Seven per cent of the 57 students will move away but plan to return, and 14 per cent of the 57 students will relocate as employment demands.

TABLE XIII

Mobility Factors of Post Secondary
Business and Office Students Per Zone

Mobility Factors	Zones 1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Will Live and work in the Community	30	(22)	12	(53)	11	(19)	10	(23)			1	(2)	10	(17)			16	(49)
Will Commute but will not Move	52	(37)	4	(17)	34	(60)	9	(21)			21	(36)	34	(57)			11	(33)
Will move away but plans to return	31	(22)	1	(4)	4	(7)	4	(9)			7	(12)	8	(14)			2	(6)
Will Relocate	27	(19)	6	(26)	8	(14)	21	(47)			29	(50)	7	(12)			4	(12)
Total	140	(100)	23	(100)	57	(100)	44	(100)			58	(100)	59	(100)			33	(100)

In Zone IV, 44 students represented the post secondary business and office population. Twenty-three per cent of the 44 students will live and work in the community; 21 per cent of the 44 students will commute but will not move. Nine per cent of the 44 students will move away but plan to return, and 47 per cent of the 44 students will relocate as employment demands.

Post secondary business and office programs were reported in Zone V.

In Zone VI, 58 students represented the post secondary business and office population. Two per cent of 58 students will live and work in the community; 36 per cent of the 58 students will commute but will not move. Twelve per cent of the 58 students will move away but plan to return, and 50 per cent of the 58 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone VII, a total of 59 students represented the post secondary business and office population. Seventeen per cent of the 59 students will live and work in the community; 57 per cent of the 59 students will commute but will not move. Fourteen per cent of the 59 students will move away but plan to return, and 12 per cent of the 59 students will relocate as employment demands.

The post secondary business and office population was not represented in Zone VIII.

In Zone IX, 33 students represented the post secondary business and office population. Forty-nine per cent of the 33 students will live and work in the community; 33 per cent of the 33 students will commute but will not move. Six per cent of the 33 students will move away but plan to return, and 12 per cent will relocate as employment demands.

Mobility Factors for Secondary Business and Office Students As Shown in Table XIV

In Zone I, 27 students represented the secondary business and office population. Seventy-four per cent of the 27 students will live and work in the community. Eleven per cent of the 27 students will move away but plan to return, and 15 per cent of the 27 students will relocate as employment demands.

Zones II, III, IV, and V do not have secondary business and office student representation.

In Zone VI, a total of 38 students represented the secondary business and office population. Eleven per cent of the 38 students will live and work in the community; 24 per cent of the 38 students will commute but will not move. Two per cent of the 38 students will move away but plan to return, and 63 per cent of the 38 students will relocate as employment demands.

TABLE XIV

Mobility Factors of Secondary Business and Office Students Per Zone

Mobility Factors	Zones 1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Will Live and work in the Community	20	(74)									4	(11)	0				6	(70)
Will Commute but will not Move	0										9	(24)	9	(90)			0	
Will move away but plans to return	3	(11)									1	(2)	1	(10)			1	(15)
Will Relocate	4	(15)									24	(63)	0				1	(15)
Total	27	(100)									38	(100)	10	(100)			8	(100)

In Zone VII, 10 students represented the secondary business and office population. Ninety per cent of the 10 students will commute but will not move. Ten per cent of the 10 students will move away but plan to return, and 63 per cent of the 10 students will relocate as employment demands.

The secondary business and office population was not represented in Zone VIII.

In Zone IX, 8 students represented the secondary business and office population. Seventy per cent of the 8 students will live and work in the community. Fifteen per cent of the 8 students will move away but plan to return, and 15 per cent of the 8 students will relocate as employment demands.

A composite of mobility factors for post secondary and secondary institutions per zone is shown in Table XV. A total of 167 students represented the total business and office student population in Zone I for mobility factors. In Zone I, 30 per cent of the 167 students will live and work in the community; 31 per cent of the 167 students will commute but will not move. Twenty per cent of the 167 students will move away but plan to return, and 18 per cent of the 167 students will relocate as employment demands.

TABLE XV

Composite of Mobility Factors
For Business and Office Students

Mobility Factors	Zones 1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Will Live and work in the Community	50	(30)	12	(53)	11	(19)	10	(23)			5	(5)	10	(14)			22	(54)
Will Commute but will not Move	52	(31)	4	(17)	34	(60)	9	(21)			30	(31)	43	(62)			11	(26)
Will move away but plans to return	34	(21)	1	(4)	4	(7)	4	(9)			8	(8)	9	(13)			3	(7)
Will Relocate	31	(18)	6	(26)	8	(14)	21	(47)			53	(56)	7	(11)			5	(13)
Total	167	(100)	23	(100)	57	(100)	44	(100)			96	(100)	69	(100)			41	(100)

A total of 23 students represented the composite business and office student population in Zone II for mobility factors. In Zone II, 53 per cent of the 23 students will live and work in the community; 17 per cent of the 23 students will commute but will not move. Four per cent of the 23 students will move away but plan to return, and 26 per cent of the total number will relocate as employment demands.

A total of 57 students represented the total business and office student population in Zone III for mobility factors. In Zone III, 19 per cent of the 57 will live and work in the community; 60 per cent of the 57 will commute but will not move. Seven per cent of the 57 students will move away but plan to return, and 14 per cent of the 14 students will relocate as employment demands.

A total of 44 students represented the total business and office student population in Zone IV for mobility factors. In Zone IV, 23 per cent of the 44 students will live and work in the community; 21 per cent of the 44 students will commute but will not move. Nine per cent of the students will move away but plan to return, and 47 per cent of the 44 students will relocate as employment demands.

There was no business and office student population reported in Zone V.

A total of 96 students represented the total business and office student population in Zone VI for mobility factors. In Zone VI, 5 per cent of the 96 students will live and work in the community; 31 per cent of the 96 students will commute but will not move. Eight per cent of the 96 students will move away but plan to return, and 56 per cent of the 96 students will relocate as employment demands.

A total of 69 students represented the total business and office student population in Zone VII for mobility factors. In Zone VII, 14 per cent of the 69 students will live and work in the community; 62 per cent will commute but will not move. Thirteen per cent of the 69 students will move away but plan to return, and 11 per cent will relocate as employment demands.

There was no business and office student population reported in Zone VIII.

In Zone IX, a total of 41 students represented the post secondary business and office population. Fifty-four per cent of the 41 students plan to live and work in the community; 26 per cent of the 41 students will commute but will not move. Seven per cent of the 41 students will move away but plan to return, and 13 per cent of the 41 students will relocate as employment demands.

Social Factors for Post Secondary Business and Office Students As Shown in Table XVI

In Zone I, a total of 118 students represented the post secondary business and office student population. Twenty per cent of the 118 students needed little or no social change; 74 per cent of the 118 students needed some social change, and 8 per cent of the 118 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone II, a total of 23 students represented the post secondary business and office student population. Eighty-two per cent of the 23 students needed little or no social change; 18 per cent of the 23 students needed some social change and none of the 23 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone III, a total of 57 students represented the post secondary business and office student population. Fifty-nine per cent of the 57 students needed little or no social change; 35 per cent of the 57 students needed some social change, and 6 per cent of the 57 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone IV, a total of 44 students represented the post secondary business and office student population. Forty-eight per cent of the 44 students needed little or no social change; 29 per cent of the 44 students needed

TABLE XVI

Social Factors of Post Secondary
Business and Office Students Per Zone

Special Factors	Zones																	
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Little or no social change needed	23	(20)	19	(82)	34	(59)	21	(48)			32	(55)	9	(15)			31	(88)
Some social change needed	87	(74)	4	(18)	20	(35)	13	(29)			22	(38)	47	(79)			4	(12)
Extensive social change needed	8	(6)	0		3	(6)	10	(23)			4	(7)	3	(6)			0	
Total	118	(100)	23	(100)	57	(100)	44	(100)			58	(100)	59	(100)			35	(100)

some social change, and 23 per cent of the 44 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone V, there was no student representation in business and office training.

In Zone VI, a total of 58 students represented the post secondary business and office student population. Fifty-five per cent of the 58 students needed little or no social change; 38 per cent of the 58 students needed some social change, and 7 per cent of the 58 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone VII, a total of 59 students represented the post secondary business and office student population. Fifteen per cent of the 59 students needed little or no social change; 79 per cent of the 59 students needed some social change, and 6 per cent of the 59 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone VIII, there was no student representation in business and office training.

In Zone IX, a total of 35 students represented the post secondary business and office student population. Eighty-eight per cent of the 35 students needed little or no social change; 12 per cent of the 35 students needed some social change and none of the 35 students needed extensive social change.

Social Factors For Secondary Business and Office Students As Shown in Table XVII

In Zone I, a total of 27 students represented the secondary business and office student population. Forty per cent of the 27 students needed little or no social change; 60 per cent of the 27 students needed some social change, and none of the 27 students needed extensive social change.

In Zones II, III, IV, and V, there was no student representation in business and office training.

In Zone VI, a total of 38 students represented the secondary business and office student population. Twenty-two per cent of the 38 students needed little or no social change; 52 per cent of the 38 students needed some social change, and 26 per cent of the 38 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone VII, a total of 23 students represented the secondary business and office student population. Fifty-six per cent of the 23 students needed little or no social change; 14 per cent of the 23 students needed some social change, and 30 per cent of the 23 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone VIII, there was no student representation in business and office training.

TABLE XVII

Social Factors of Secondary
Business and Office Students Per Zone

Special Factors	Zones																	
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Little or no social change needed	11	(40)									8	(22)	13	(56)			4	(50)
Some social change needed	16	(60)									20	(52)	3	(14)			2	(25)
Extensive social change needed	0										10	(26)	7	(30)			2	(25)
Total	27	(100)									38	(100)	23	(100)			8	(100)

In Zone IX, a total of 8 students represented the secondary business and office student population. Fifty per cent of the 8 students needed little or no social change; 25 per cent of the 8 students needed some social change, and 25 per cent of the 8 students needed extensive social change.

A composite of social factors for post secondary and secondary business and office students is shown in Table XVIII.

A total of 145 students represented the total business and office student population in Zone I social factors. In the Zone I composite of social factors, 47 per cent of the total of 145 students needed little or no social change; 71 per cent of the 145 students needed some social change and 5 per cent of the 145 students needed extensive social change.

A total of 23 students represented the business and office student population in Zone II social factors. In the Zone I composite of social factor, 81 per cent of the 23 students needed little or no social change; 18 per cent of the 23 students needed some social change, and none of the 23 students needed extensive social change.

A total of 57 students represented the business and office student population in Zone III social factors.

TABLE XVIII

Social Factor Composite
of Business and Office Students

Special Factors	Zones																	
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Little or no social change needed	34	(24)	19	(82)	34	(59)	21	(48)			40	(42)	22	(27)			35	(82)
Some social change needed	103	(71)	4	(18)	20	(35)	13	(29)			42	(44)	50	(61)			6	(14)
Extensive social change needed	8	(5)	0		3	(6)	10	(23)			14	(14)	10	(12)			2	(4)
Total	145	(100)	23	(100)	57	(100)	44	(100)			96	(100)	82	(100)			43	(100)

Fifty-nine per cent of the 57 students needed little or no social change; 35 per cent of the 57 students needed some social change, and 6 per cent of the 57 students needed extensive social change.

A total of 44 students represented the business office student population in Zone IV social factors. Forty-eight per cent of the 44 students needed little or no social change; 29 per cent of the 44 students needed some social change, and 23 per cent of the 44 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone V, there was no student representation in business and office training.

A total of 96 students represented the business and office student population in Zone II social factors. Forty-two per cent of the 96 students needed little or no social change; 44 per cent of the 96 students needed some social change, and 14 per cent of the 96 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone VII, a total of 82 students represented the business and office student population. Twenty-seven per cent of the 82 students needed little or no social change; 61 per cent of the 82 students needed some social change, and 12 per cent of the 82 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone VIII, there was no student representation in business and office training.

In Zone IX, a total of 43 students represented the business and office student population. Eighty-two per cent of the 43 students needed little or no social change; 14 per cent of the 43 students needed some social change, and 4 per cent of the 43 students needed extensive social change.

Social and Mobility Factors for Post Secondary and Secondary Students in Marketing and Distribution Training Programs

Mobility Factors of Post Secondary Marketing and Distribution As Shown in Table XIX

In Zone I, a total of 10 students represented the post secondary marketing and distribution student population. Thirty per cent of the 10 students will live and work in the community; 20 per cent of the 10 students will commute but will not move. Thirty per cent of the 10 students will move away but plan to return, and 20 per cent of the 10 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone II, there was no student representation in the post secondary marketing and distribution student population.

In Zone III, there was no student representation in the post secondary marketing and distribution student population.

In Zone IV, there was no student representation in the post secondary marketing and distribution student population.

In Zone V, there was no student representation in the post secondary marketing and distribution student population.

TABLE XIX

Mobility Factors of Post Secondary Marketing and Distribution Students Per Zone

Mobility Factors	Zones 1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Will Live and work in the Community	3	(30)									1	(7)	8	(23)				
Will Commute but will not Move	2	(20)									2	(15)	5	(14)				
Will move away but plans to return	3	(30)									0		2	(5)				
Will Relocate	2	(20)									10	(78)	19	(58)				
Total	10	(100)									13	(100)	34	(100)				

In Zone VI, a total of 13 students represented in the post secondary marketing and distribution student population. Seven per cent of the 13 students will live and work in the community; 15 per cent of the 13 students will commute but will not move. Seventy-eight per cent of the 13 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone VII, a total of 34 students represented in the post secondary marketing and distribution student population. Twenty-three per cent of the 34 students will commute but will not move. Five per cent of the 34 students will move away but plan to return, and 58 per cent of the 34 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone VIII, there was no student representation in the post secondary marketing and distribution student population.

In Zone IX, there was no student representation in the post secondary marketing and distribution student population.

Mobility Factors of Secondary Marketing and Distribution Program
As Shown in Table XX

In Zone I, a total of 18 students represented in

TABLE XX

Mobility Factors of Secondary Marketing and Distribution Students Per Zone

Mobility Factors	Zones 1 N	%	2 N	%	3 N	%	4 N	%	5 N	%	6 N	%	7 N	%	8 N	%	9 N	%
Will Live and work in the Community	5	(28)							49	(40)			11	(57)			27	(78)
Will Com - mute but will not Move	5	(28)							7	(6)			2	(11)			0	
Will move away but plans to return	8	(44)							15	(12)			2	(11)			4	(11)
Will Re- locate	0								52	(42)			4	(21)			4	(11)
Total	18	(100)							123	(100)			19	(100)			35	(100)

the secondary marketing and distribution student population. Twenty-eight per cent of the 18 students will live and work in the community; 28 per cent of the 18 students will commute but will not move. Forty-four per cent of the 18 students will move away but plan to return, and none of the students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zones II, III, and IV, there was no secondary student representation in the marketing and distribution program.

In Zone V, a total of 123 students represented in the secondary marketing and distribution student population. Forty per cent of the 123 students live and work in the community; 6 per cent of the 123 students will commute but will not move. Twelve per cent of the 123 students will move away but plan to return, and 42 per cent of the 123 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone VI, there was no secondary student representation in the marketing and distribution program.

In Zone VII, a total of 19 students represented in the secondary marketing and distribution student population. Fifty-seven per cent of the 19 students will live and work in the community; 11 per cent of the

19 students will commute but will not move. Eleven per cent of the 19 students will move away but plan to return, and 21 per cent of the 19 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone VIII, there was no secondary student representation in the marketing and distribution program.

In Zone IX, a total of 35 students represented in the secondary marketing and distribution student population. Twenty-seven per cent of the 35 students will live and work in the community. Eleven per cent of the 35 students will move away but plan to return, and 11 per cent of the 35 students will relocate as employment demands.

A composite of mobility factors for marketing and distribution students in post secondary and secondary institution is shown in Table XXI. A total of 28 students represented the total marketing and distribution student population in Zone I. In the Zone I composite of mobility factors, 28 per cent of the 28 marketing and distribution students will live and work in the community; 25 per cent of the 28 students will commute but will not move. Thirty-nine per cent of the 28 students will move away but plan to return, and 8 per cent

TABLE XXI

Composite of Mobility Factors
of Marketing and Distribution Students

Mobility Factors	Zones																	
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Will Live and work in the Community	8	(28)							49	(40)	1	(7)	19	(36)			27	(78)
Will Commute but will not Move	7	(25)							7	(6)	2	(15)	7	(13)			0	
Will move away but plans to return	11	(39)							15	(12)	0		4	(7)			4	(11)
Will Relocate	2	(8)							52	(42)	10	(78)	23	(44)			4	(11)
Total	28	(100)							123	(100)	13	(100)	53	(100)			35	(100)

will relocate as employment demands.

In Zones II, III, and IV, there was no student representation in the marketing and distribution training programs.

A total of 123 students represented the total marketing and distribution student population in Zone V. Forty per cent of the 123 students will live and work in the community; 6 per cent of the 123 students will commute but will not move. Twelve per cent of the 123 students will move away but plan to return, and 42 per cent of the 123 students will relocate as employment demands.

A total of 13 students represented the total marketing and distribution student population in Zone VI. Seven per cent of the 13 students will live and work in the community; 6 per cent of the 13 students will commute but will not move. Seven per cent of the 13 students will move away but plan to return, and 44 per cent of the 13 students will relocate as employment demands.

A total of 53 students represented the total marketing and distribution student population in Zone VII. Thirty-six per cent of the 53 students will live and work in the community; 13 per cent of the 53 students

will move away but plan to return, and 44 per cent of the 53 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone VIII, there was no student representation in the marketing and distribution programs.

A total of 35 students represented the total marketing and distribution student population in Zone IX. Seventy-eight per cent of the 35 students will live and work in the community. Eleven per cent of the 35 students will move away but plan to return, and 11 per cent will relocate as employment demands.

Social Factors For Post Secondary Marketing and Distribution Students
As Shown in Table XXII

In Zone I, a total of 10 students represented the post secondary marketing and distribution student population. Seventy per cent of the 10 students needed little or no social change; 30 per cent of the 10 students needed some social change and none of the 10 student needed extensive social change.

In Zones II, III, IV, V, VIII, IX, there was no student representation for post secondary marketing and distribution training.

In Zone VI, a total of 13 students represented the post secondary marketing and distribution student population. Forty-six per cent of the 13 students needed

TABLE XXII

Social Factors of Post Secondary
Marketing and Distribution Students
Per Zone

Special Factors	Zones																	
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Little or no social change needed	7	(70)									6	(46)	15	(44)				
Some social change needed	3	(30)									2	(15)	11	(32)				
Extensive social change needed	0										5	(39)	8	(24)				
Total	10	(100)									13	(100)	34	(100)				

little or no social change; 15 per cent of the 13 students needed some social change, and 39 per cent of the 13 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone VII, a total of 34 students represented the post secondary marketing and distribution student population. Forty-four per cent of the 34 students needed little or no social change; 32 per cent of the 34 students needed some social change, and 25 per cent of the 34 students needed extensive social change.

Social Factors For Secondary Marketing and Distribution Students
As Shown In Table XXIII

In Zone I, a total of 18 students represented the secondary marketing and distribution student population. Forty-four per cent of the 18 students needed little or no social change; 56 per cent of the 18 students needed some social change.

In Zones II, III, IV, VI, and VIII, there was no student representation in secondary marketing and distribution training.

In Zone V, a total of 79 students represented the secondary marketing and distribution student population. Thirty-three per cent of the 79 students needed little or no social change; 58 per cent of the 79 students needed some social change and 9 per cent of the 79 students needed

TABLE XXIII

Social Factors of Secondary
Marketing and Distribution Students
Per Zone

Special Factors	Zones																	
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Little or no social change needed	8	(44)							26	(33)			6	(31)			17	(48)
Some social change needed	10	(56)							46	(58)			10	(52)			17	(48)
Extensive social change needed	0								7	(9)			3	(17)			1	(4)
Total	18	(100)							79	(100)			19	(100)			35	(100)

extensive social change.

In Zone VII, a total of 19 students represented the secondary marketing and distribution student population. Thirty-one per cent of the 19 students needed little or no social change; 52 per cent of the 19 students needed some social change and 17 per cent of the 19 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone IX, a total of 35 students represented the secondary marketing and distribution student population. Forty-eight per cent of the 35 students needed little or no soical change; 48 per cent of the 35 students needed some social change, and 4 per cent of the 35 students needed extensive social change.

A composite of social factors for secondary and post secondary institutions per zone is given in Table XXIV. In Zone I, twenty eight students represented the composite markteing and distribution student population. Fifty-three per cent of the 28 students in Zone I, marketing and distribution population needed little or no social change; forty seven per cent of the 28 students needed some social change, and none of the 28 students needed extensive social change.

Zones II, III, and Iv have no student marketing and distribution student population. Zone V had a total of 79 students who represented the marketing and distribution student population. Thirty-three per cent of the 79 students needed little or no social change; 58 per cent of the 79

TABLE XXIV

COMPOSITE OF SOCIAL FACTORS FOR MARKETING
& DISTRIBUTION STUDENTS PER ZONE

Special Factors	Zones																	
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Little or no social change needed	15	(53)							26	(33)	6	(46)	21	(39)			17	(48)
Some social change needed	13	(47)							46	(58)	2	(15)	21	(39)			17	(48)
Extensive social change needed	0								7	(9)	5	(39)	11	(22)			1	(4)
Total	28	(100)							79	(100)	13	(100)	53	(100)			35	(100)

students needed some social change, and 9 per cent of the 79 students needed extextensive social change.

In Zone VI, a total of 13 students represented the total marketing and distribution student population. Forty-six per cent of the 13 students needed little or no social change; 15 per cent of the 13 students needed some social change, and 39 per cent of the 13 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone VII, a total of 53 students represented the total marketing and distribution student population. Thirty nine per cent of the 53 students needed little or no social change; 39 per cent of the 53 students needed some social change, and 22 per cent of the students needed extensive social change.

Zone VIII had no marketing and distribution student population.

In Zone IX, a total of 35 students represented represented the total marketing and distribution student population. Forty-eight per cent of the 35 students needed little or no social change; 48 per cent of the students needed some social change, and 4 per cent needed extensive social change.

Social and Mobility Factors for Post Secondary Health Occupation Training Programs

Mobility Factors of Post Secondary Health Occupation Students As Shown in Table XXV

In Zone I, a total of 30 students represented the post secondary health occupation student population. Thirty-four per cent of the 30 students will live and work in the community; twenty-three per cent of the 30 students will commute but will not move. Sixteen per cent of the 30 students will move away but plan to return, and twenty-seven per cent of the 30 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone II, a total of 15 students represnted the post secondary health occupation student population. Forty-seven per cent of the 15 students will live and work in the community; twenty-seven per cent of the 15 students will commute but will not move. Six per cent of the 15 students will move away but plan to return, and twenty per cent of the 15 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone III, a total of 11 students represented the post secondary health occupation student population. Sixty-three per cent of the 11 students will live and work in the community; twenty-seven per cent of the 11 students will commute but will not move. Zero per cent of the 11 students will move away but plan to return, and one per cent of the 11 students will relocate as employment demands.

TABLE XXV

MOBILITY FACTORS OF POST SECONDARY HEALTH OCCUPATION STUDENTS PER ZONE

Mobility Factors	Zones 1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Will Live and work in the Community	10	(34)	7	(47)	7	(63)			45	(47)	5	(21)	11	(25)			21	(42)
Will Commute but will not Move	7	(23)	4	(27)	3	(27)			24	(25)	10	(42)	17	(38)			1	(2)
Will move away but plans to return	5	(16)	1	(6)					11	(12)	3	(12)	2	(4)				
Will Relocate	8	(27)	3	(20)	1	(10)			15	(16)	6	(25)	14	(33)			28	(56)
Total	30	(100)	15	(100)	11	(100)			95	(100)	24	(100)	44	(100)			50	(100)

In Zone IV, there was no student representation in health occupations.

In Zone V, a total of 95 students represented the post secondary health occupation student population. Forty-seven per cent of the 95 students will live and work in the community; twenty-five per cent of the 95 students will commute but will not move. Twelve per cent of the 95 students will move away but plan to return, and sixteen per cent of the 95 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone VI, a total of 24 students represented the post secondary health occupation student population. Twenty-one per cent of the 24 students will live and work in the community; forty-two per cent of the 24 students will commute but will not move. Twelve per cent of the 24 students will move away but plan to return, and twenty-five per cent of the 24 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone VII, a total of 44 students represented the post secondary health occupation student population. Twenty-five per cent of the 44 students will live and work in the community; thirty-eight per cent of the 44 students will commute but will not move. Four per cent of the 44 students will move away but plan to return, and thirty-three per cent of the 44 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone IX, a total of 50 students represented the post secondary health occupation student population. Forty-two

per cent of the 50 students will live and work in the community; two per cent of the 50 students will commute but will not move. Zero per cent of the 50 students will move away but plan to return, and fifty-six per cent of the 50 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone VIII, there was no student representation in health occupations.

Social Factors of Post Secondary Health Occupation Students As Shown in Table XXVI

In Zone I, a total of 30 students represented the post secondary health occupation student population. Forty-six per cent of the 30 students needed little social change; fifty per cent of the 30 students needed some social change and four per cent of the 30 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone II, a total of 18 students represented the post secondary health occupation student population. Sixteen per cent of the 18 students needed little social change; sixty-eight per cent of the 18 students needed some social change and sixteen per cent of the 18 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone III, a total of 11 students represented the post secondary health occupation student population. Twenty-seven per cent of the 11 students needed little social change; sixty-three per cent of the 11 students needed some social change

TABLE XXVI

SOCIAL FACTORS OF POST SECONDARY HEALTH
OCCUPATION STUDENTS PER ZONE

Special Factors	Zones								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	N %	N %	N %	N %	N %	N %	N %	N %	N %
Little or no social change needed	14 (46)	3 (16)	3 (27)		33 (35)	5 (20)	14 (24)		53 (100)
Some social change needed	15 (50)	12 (68)	7 (63)		44 (46)	17 (70)	32 (55)		0
Extensive social change needed	1 (4)	3 (16)	1 (10)		18 (19)	2 (10)	12 (21)		0
Total	30 (100)	18 (100)	11 (100)		95 (100)	24 (100)	58 (100)		53 (100)

and ten per cent of the 11 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone IV, there was no student representation in health occupations.

In Zone V, a total of 95 students represented the post secondary health occupation student population. Thirty-five per cent of the 95 students needed little social change; forty-six per cent of the 95 students needed some social change and nineteen per cent of the 95 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone VI, a total of 24 students represented the post secondary health occupation student population. Twenty per cent of the 24 students needed little social change; seventy per cent of the 24 students needed some social change and ten per cent of the 24 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone VII, a total of 58 students represented the post secondary health occupation student population. Twenty-four per cent of the 58 students needed little social change; fifty-five per cent of the 58 students needed some social change and 21 per cent of the 58 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone VIII, there was no student representation in health occupations.

In Zone IX, a total of 53 students represented the post

secondary health occupation student population. One Hundred per cent of the 53 students needed little social change; Zero per cent of the 53 students needed some social change and zero per cent of the 53 students needed extensive social change.

STATE COMPOSITES OF SOCIAL AND MOBILITY FACTORS

State Composite of Mobility Factors For Post Secondary Vocational and Technical Students Per Zone as Shown in Table XXVII

In Zone I, there was a total of 402 post secondary students. Twenty-three per cent of the 402 students will live and work in the community; thirty per cent of the 402 students will commute but will not move. Twenty-six per cent of the 402 students will move away but plan to return, and twenty-one per cent of the 402 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone II, there was a total of 153 post secondary students. Thirty-three per cent of the 153 students will live and work in the community; twenty-six per cent of the 153 students will commute but will not move. Fifteen per cent of the 153 students will move away but plan to return, and twenty-six per cent of the 153 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone III, there was a total of 226 post secondary students. Twenty-eight per cent of the 226 students will live and work in the community; thirty-one per cent of the 226 students will commute but will not move. Seventeen per cent of the 226 students will move away but plan to return, and twenty-four per cent of the 226 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone IV, there was a total of 260 post secondary students. Twenty-three per cent of the 260 students will live and

TABLE XXVII

STATE COMPOSITE OF MOBILITY FACTORS FOR POST SECONDARY VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL STUDENTS

Mobility Factors	Zones 1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Will Live and work in the Community	89	(23)	51	(33)	62	(28)	59	(23)	55	(39)	37	(13)	67	(16)	50	(48)	72	(31)
Will Commute but will not Move	123	(30)	39	(26)	69	(31)	57	(22)	36	(25)	91	(32)	143	(32)	29	(28)	48	(21)
Will move away but plans to return	106	(26)	23	(15)	40	(17)	47	(18)	24	(17)	40	(14)	77	(18)	4	(4)	34	(15)
Will Relocate	84	(21)	40	(26)	55	(24)	97	(37)	27	(19)	116	(41)	151	(34)	20	(20)	81	(33)
Total	402		153		226		260		142		284		438		103		235	

work in the community; twenty-two per cent of the 260 students will commute but will not move. Eighteen per cent of the 260 students will move away but plan to return, and thirty-seven per cent of the 260 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone V, there was a total of 142 post secondary students. Thirty-nine per cent of the 142 students will live and work in the community; twenty-five per cent of the 142 students will commute but will not move. Seventeen per cent of the 142 students will move away but plan to return, and nineteen per cent of the 142 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone VI, there was a total of 284 post secondary students. Thirteen per cent of the 284 students will live and work in the community; thirty-two per cent of the 284 students will commute but will not move. Fourteen per cent of the 284 students will move away but plan to return, and forty-one per cent of the 284 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone VII, there was a total of 438 post secondary students. Sixteen per cent of the 438 students will live and work in the community; thirty-two per cent of the 438 students will commute but will not move. Eighteen per cent of the 438 students will move away but plan to return, and thirty-four per cent of the 438 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone VIII, there was a total of 103 post secondary students. Forty-eight per cent of the 103 students will live and work in the community; twenty-eight per cent of the 103 students

will commute but will not move. Four per cent of the 103 students will move away but plan to return, and twenty per cent of the 103 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone IX, there was a total of 235 post secondary students. Thirty-one per cent of the 235 students will live and work in the community; twenty-one per cent of the 235 students will commute but will not move. Fifteen per cent of the 235 students will move away but plan to return, and thirty-three per cent of the 235 students will relocate as employment demands.

State Composite of Mobility Factors for Secondary Vocational and Technical Students Per Zone as Shown in Table XXVIII

In Zone I, there was a total of 207 secondary students. Fifty per cent of the 207 students will live and work in the community; twenty-three per cent of the 207 students will commute but will not move. Nine per cent of the 207 students will move away but plan to return, and eighteen per cent of the 207 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone II, there was a total of 195 secondary students. Thirty-one per cent of the 195 students will live and work in the community; seventeen per cent of the 195 students will commute but will not move. Twenty-seven per cent of the 195 students will move away but plan to return, and twenty-five per cent of the 195 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone III, there was a total of 179 secondary students. Thirty-four per cent of the 179 students will live and work in

TABLE XXVIII

STATE COMPOSITE OF MOBILITY FACTORS FOR SECONDARY VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL STUDENTS

Mobility Factors	Zones 1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Will Live and work in the Community	104	(50)	61	(31)	60	(34)	72	(36)	113	(35)	20	(11)	18	(11)	23	(14)	77	(47)
Will Commute but will not Move	47	(23)	33	(17)	30	(17)	46	(23)	46	(14)	61	(34)	86	(51)	37	(23)	22	(14)
Will move away but plans to return	19	(9)	53	(27)	50	(28)	51	(25)	80	(25)	30	(17)	21	(12)	47	(29)	18	(11)
Will Relocate	37	(18)	48	(25)	39	(21)	33	(16)	88	(26)	67	(38)	45	(26)	54	(34)	45	(28)
Total	207		195		179		202		327		178		170		161		162	

the community; seventeen per cent of the 179 students will commute but will not move. Twenty-eight per cent of the 179 students will move away but plan to return, and twenty-one per cent of the 179 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone IV, there was a total of 202 secondary students. Thirty-six per cent of the 202 students will live and work in the community; twenty-three per cent of the 202 students will commute but will not move. Twenty-five per cent of the 202 students will move away but plan to return, and sixteen per cent of the 202 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone V, there was a total of 327 secondary students. thirty-five per cent of the 327 students will live and work in the community; fourteen per cent of the 327 students will commute but will not move. Twenty-five per cent of the 327 students will move away but plan to return, and twenty-six per cent of the 327 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone VI, there was a total of 178 secondary students. Eleven per cent of the 178 students will live and work in the community; fifty-one per cent of the 178 students will commute but will not move. Twelve per cent of the 178 students will move away but plan to return, and twenty-six per cent of the 178 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone VII, there was a total of 170 secondary students. Eleven per cent of the 170 students will live and work in the community; fifty-one per cent of the 170 students will commute

but will not move. Twelve per cent of the 170 students will move away but plan to return, and twenty-six per cent of the 170 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone VIII, there was a total of 161 secondary students. Fourteen per cent of the 161 students will live and work in the community; twenty-three per cent of the 161 students will commute but will not move. Twenty-nine per cent of the 161 students will move away but plan to return, and thirty-four per cent of the 161 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone IX, there was a total of 162 secondary students. Forty-seven per cent of the 162 students will live and work in the community; fourteen per cent of the 162 students will commute but will not move. Eleven per cent of the 162 students will move away but plan to return, and twenty-eight per cent of the 162 students will relocate as employment demands.

State Composite of Social Factors For Post Secondary Vocational and Technical Students Per Zone As Shown In Table XXIX

In Zone I, there was a total of 369 post secondary students. Thirty seven per cent of the 369 students needed little social chan[illegible]r cent of the 369 students needed some social [illegible]nd 6 per cent of the 369 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone II, there was a total of 139 post secondary students. Fifty seven per cent of the 139 students needed little social change; 32 per cent of the 139 students needed some social change, and 11 per cent of the 139 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone III, there was a total of 183 post secondary students. Fifty one per cent of the 183 students needed little social change; 35 per cent of the 183 students needed some social change, and 14 per cent of the 183 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone IV, there was a total of 243 post secondary students. Forty seven per cent of the 243 students needed little social change; 28 per cent of the 243 students needed some social change, and 15 per cent of the 243 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone V, there was a total of 150 post secondary students. Forty per cent of the 150 students needed little

TABLE XXIX

State Composite of Social Factor
For Post Secondary Vocational and Technical
Students Per Zone

Special Factors	Zones																	
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Little or no social change needed	137	(37)	80	(57)	93	(51)	115	(47)	61	(40)	131	(48)	161	(40)	62	(63)	165	(68)
Some social change needed	209	(57)	45	(32)	65	(35)	91	(38)	66	(44)	110	(40)	194	(48)	25	(26)	61	(25)
Extensive social change needed	23	(6)	14	(11)	25	(14)	37	(15)	23	(16)	34	(12)	51	(12)	11	(11)	17	(7)
Total	369		139		183		243		150		275		406		98		243	

social change; 44 per cent of the 150 students needed some social change, and 16 per cent of the 150 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone VI, there was a total of 275 post secondary students. Forty eight per cent of the 275 students needed little social change; 40 per cent of the 275 students needed some social change, and 12 per cent of the 275 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone VII, there was a total of 406 post secondary students. Forty per cent of the 406 students needed little social change; 48 per cent of the 406 students needed some social change, and 12 per cent of the 406 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone VIII, there was a total of 98 post secondary students. Sixty three per cent of the 98 students needed little social change; 26 per cent of the 98 students needed some social change, and 11 per cent of the 98 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone IX, there was a total of 243 post secondary students. Sixty eight per cent of the 243 students needed little social change; 25 per cent of the 243 students needed some social change, and 7 per cent of the 243 students needed extensive social change.

State Composite of Social Factors For Secondary Vocational and Technical Students Per Zone
As Shown In Table XXX

In Zone I, there was a total of 192 secondary students. Forty seven per cent of the 192 students needed little social change; 33 per cent of the 192 students needed some social change, and 20 per cent of the 192 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone II, there was a total of 195 secondary students. Forty two per cent of the 195 students needed little social change; 46 per cent of the 195 students needed some social change, and 12 per cent of the 195 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone III, there was a total of 179 secondary students. Forty six per cent of the 179 students needed little social cahnge; 45 per cent of the 179 students needed some social change, and 9 per cent of the 179 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone IV, there was a total of 201 secondary students. Forty eight per cent of the 201 students needed little social change; 44 per cent of the 201 students needed some social change, and 8 per cent of the 201 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone V, there was a total of 265 secondary students Forty five per cent of the 265 students needed little social

TABLE XXX

Social Composite Factors
of Secondary Vocational Students

Special Factors	Zones																	
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Little or no social change needed	92	(47)	81	(42)	83	(46)	96	(48)	120	(45)	66	(37)	93	(49)	56	(37)	59	(50)
Some social change needed	64	(33)	89	(46)	80	(45)	89	(44)	123	(47)	71	(40)	70	(37)	73	(48)	49	(42)
Extensive social change needed	36	(20)	25	(12)	16	(9)	16	(8)	22	(8)	39	(23)	27	(14)	23	(15)	9	(8)
Total	192		195		179		201		265		176		190		152		117	

change, and 8 per cent of the 265 studnets needed extnesive soical change.

In Zone VI, there was a total of 176 secondary students. Thirty seven per cent of the 176 students needed little social change; 40 per cent of the 176 students needed some social change, and 23 per cent of the 176 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone VII, there was a total of 190 secondary students. Forty nine per cent of the 190 students needed little social change; 37 per cent of the 190 students needed some social change, and 14 per cent of the 190 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone VIII, there was a total of 152 secondary students. Thirty seven per cent of the 152 students needed little social change; 48 per cent of the 152 students needed some social change, and 15 per cent of the 152 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone IX, there was a total of 117 secondary students. Fifty per cent of the 117 students needed little social change; 42 per cent of the 117 students needed some social change, and 8 per cent of the 117 students needed extensive social change.

State Composite of Social Factors For Post Secondary and Secondary Vocational and Technical Students Per Zone
As Shown In Table XXIX

In Zone I, there was a total of 609 students. Thirty two per cent of the 609 students will live and work in the community; 28 per cent of the 609 students will commute but will not move. Twenty one per cent of the 609 students will move away but plan to return, and 19 per cent of the 609 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone II, there was a total of 348 students. Thirty three per cent of the 348 students will live and work in the community; 20 per cent of the 348 students will commute but will not move. Twenty two per cent of the 348 students will move away but plan to return, and 25 per cent of the 348 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone III, there was a total of 405 students. Thirty per cent of the 405 students will live and work in the community; 24 per cent of the 405 students will commute but will not move. Twenty three per cent of the 405 students will move away but plan to return, and 23 per cent of the 405 students will relocate as employment demands.

TABLE XXXI

State Composite of Mobility Factors
For Post Secondary and Secondary Vocational and Technical
Students Per Zone

Mobility Factors	Zones 1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Will Live and work in the Community	193	(32)	112	(33)	122	(30)	131	(29)	168	(36)	57	(13)	85	(14)	73	(27)	149	(38)
Will Commute but will not Move	170	(28)	72	(20)	99	(24)	103	(23)	82	(18)	152	(33)	229	(38)	66	(25)	70	(18)
Will move away but plans to return	125	(21)	76	(22)	90	(23)	98	(21)	104	(22)	70	(15)	98	(16)	51	(20)	52	(13)
Will Relocate	121	(19)	88	(25)	94	(23)	130	(27)	115	(24)	183	(39)	196	(32)	74	(28)	126	(31)
Total	609		348		405		462		469		662		608		264		397	

In Zone IV, there was a total of 462 students. Twenty nine per cent of the 462 students will live and work in the community; 23 per cent of the 462 students will commute but will not move. Twenty one per cent of the 462 students will move away but plan to return, and 24 per cent of the 462 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone V, there was a total of 469 students. Thirty six per cent of the 469 students will live and work in the community; 18 per cent of the 469 students will commute but will not move. Twenty two per cent of the 469 students will move away but plan to return, and 24 per cent of the 469 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone VI, there was a total of 462 students. Thirteen per cent of the 462 students will live and work in the community; 33 per cent of the 462 students will commute but will not move. Fifteen per cent of the 462 students will move away but plan to return, and 39 per cent of the 462 studnets will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone VII, there was a total of 608 students. Fourteen per cent of the 608 students will live and work in the community; 38 per cent of the 608 students will

commute but will not move. Sixteen per cent of the 608 students will move away but plan to return, and 32 per cent of the 608 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone VIII, there was a total of 264 students. Twenty seven per cent of the 264 students will live and work in the community; 25 per cent of the 264 students will commute but will not move. Twenty per cent of the 264 students will move away but plan to return, and 28 per cent of the 264 students will relocate as employment demands.

In Zone IX, there was a total of 397 students. Thirty eight per cent of the 397 students will live and work in the community; 18 per cent of the 397 students will commute but will not move. Thirteen per cent of the 397 students will move away but plan to return, and 31 per cent of the 397 students will relocate as employment demands.

State Composite of Social Factors For Post Secondary and Secondary Vocational and Technical Students Per Zone
As Shown In Table XXXII

In Zone I, there was a total of 561 students. Forty one per cent of the 561 students needed little or no social change; 49 per cent of the 561 students needed some social change, and 10 per cent of the 561 students needed extensive social change.

TABLE XXXII

Composite Zone Total of
Secondary and Post Secondary Social
Factors

Special Factors	Zones																	
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Little or no social change needed	229	(41)	161	(48)	176	(48)	211	(48)	181	(43)	197	(44)	254	(43)	118	(47)	224	(62)
Some social change needed	273	(49)	134	(40)	145	(40)	180	(41)	189	(46)	181	(40)	264	(44)	98	(39)	110	(31)
Extensive social change needed	59	(10)	39	(12)	41	(12)	53	(11)	45	(11)	73	(16)	78	(13)	34	(14)	26	(7)
Total	561	(100)	334	(100)	362	(100)	444	(100)	415	(100)	451	(100)	596	(100)	250	(100)	360	(100)

In Zone II, there was a total of 334 students. Forty eight per cent of the 334 students needed little or no social cahnge; 40 per cent of the 334 students needed some social change, and 12 per cent of the 334 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone III, there was a total of 362 students. Forty eight per cent of the 362 students needed little or no social cahnge; 40 per cent of the 362 students needed soem social change, and 12 per cent of the 362 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone IV, there was a total of 444 students. Forty eight per cent of the 444 students needed little or no social cahnge; 41 per cent of the 444 students needed some social change, and 11 per cent of the 444 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone V, there was a total of 415 students. Forty three per cent of the 425 students needed little or no social change; 46 per cent of the 415 students needed some social change, and 11 per cent of the 415 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone VI, there was a total of 451 students. Forty four per cent of the 451 students needed little or no social change; 40 per cent of the 451 students needed some social change, and 16 per cent of the 451

students needed extensive social change.

In Zone VII, there was a total of 596 students. Forty three per cent of the 596 students needed little or no social change; 44 per cent of the 596 students needed some social change, and 13 per cent of the 596 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone VIII, there was a total of 250 students. Forty seven per cent of the 250 students needed little or no social cahnge; 39 per cent of the 250 students needed some social change, and 14 per cent of the 250 students needed extensive social change.

In Zone IX, there was a total of 360 students. Sixty two per cent of the 360 students needed little or no social change; 31 per cent of the 360 students needed some social change, and 7 per cent of the 360 students needed extensive social change.

State Composite of Mobility Factors for Post Secondary and Secondary Vocational and Technical Students- As Shown in Table XXXIII

A total of 4,060 students represented the total student population in the composite mobility factor category. There was a total of 1,781 secondary student population, and a total of 2,243 post secondary student population.

Thirty-one per cent of the 1,781 secondary students will live and work in the community; twenty-three per cent of the 1,781 secondary students will commute but will not move. Twenty-one per cent of the 1,781 secondary students will move away but plan to return, and twenty-five per cent of the 1,781 secondary students will relocate as employment demands.

Twenty-four per cent of the 2,243 post secondary students will live and work in the community; twenty-eight per cent of the 2,243 post secondary students will commute but will not move. Eighteen per cent of the 2,243 post secondary student population will move away but plan to return, and thirty per cent of the post secondary students will relocate as employment demands.

There was a population total of 4,024 students represented in the mobility factor category. Twenty-eight per cent of the 4,024 students will live and work in the community; twenty-six per cent of the 4,024 students will commute

TABLE XXXIII

A STATE COMPOSITE OF MOBILITY FACTORS FOR POST SECONDARY & SECONDARY VOCATIONAL & TECHNICAL STUDENTS

Mobility Factors	Secondary N	%	Post-Secondary N	%	Composite N	%
Will live and work in the community	548	(31)	542	(24)	1126	(28)
Will commute but will not move	408	(23)	635	(28)	1043	(26)
Will move away but plans to return	369	(21)	395	(18)	764	(19)
Will relocate	456	(25)	671	(30)	1127	(27)
Total	1781		2243		4024	

but will not move. Nineteen per cent of the 4,024 students will move away but plan to return, and twenty-seven per cent of the 4,024 students will relocate as employment demands.

State Composite of Social Factors for Post Secondary and Secondary Vocational and Technical Students As Shown in Table XXIV

A total of 3,773 students represented the total student population in the composite social factor category. There was a total of 1,667 secondary student population, and a total of 2,106 post secondary student population.

Forty-five per cent of the 1,667 secondary student population needed little or no social change; forty-two per cent of the 1,667 secondary students needed some social change, and thirteen per cent of the 1,667 students needed extensive social change.

Forty-eight per cent of the 2,106 post secondary needed little or no social change; forty-one per cent of the 2,106 post secondary students needed some social change, eleven per cent of the 2,106 post secondary students needed extensive social change.

There was a population total of 3,773 students represented in the social factor category. Forty-six per cent of the 3,773 students needed little or no social change; forty-two per cent of the 3,773 students needed some social

TABLE XXXIV

A STATE COMPOSITE OF SOCIAL FACTORS FOR POST SECONDARY & SECONDARY VOCATIONAL & TECHNICAL STUDENTS

Social Factors	Secondary N	%	Post Secondary N	%	Composite N	%
Little or no social change needed	746	(45)	1005	(48)	1751	(46)
Some social change needed	708	(42)	866	(41)	1574	(42)
Extensive social change needed	213	(13)	235	(11)	448	(12)
Total	1667		2106		3773	

change, and twelve per cent of the 3,773 needed extensive social change.

CHAPTER III

Conclusions

Techniques for Drawing Conclusions

The statements in this section are drawn from a study of the several composite tables. In order for the reader to draw conclusions from any of the more detailed presentations, one should remember that the first two mobility categories are actually indicators of place stability. The latter two indicate mobility in varying degrees. Lack of mobility is not a problem if the demand for this particular skill is high in the region. It does indicate that other regions will likely be denied the services of the non mobile group.

In interpreting the data on social factors, "Little or no social change needed" would indicate that the existing program will care for the needs. "Some social change needed" indicates that the instructor will need to work with the student on this problem or other services be provided. "Extensive social change needed" would indicate that the problem is beyond the scope of the program as presently organized.

Trade and Industrial

Zone 6 is the most highly mobile and Zone 4 the least mobile. Zones 6 and 7 show distinctly lower percentages who will live and work in the community than other Zones. Zone 6 shows the greatest frequency of need for extensive social change.

Low frequencies of need for extensive social change appeared in Zones 4 and 9. In Zones 7 and 9 over fifty percent of the cases need "little or no social change".

Technical

One fourth to one third of the students in each Zone will permanently relocate. The most highly mobile group was found in Zone 5 where 74 percent will move away on either a permanent or temporary basis. One should also notice that this is the most metropolitan Zone. Zones 1 and 8 are most stable with 56 percent not moving in either case. Zones 2 and 9 are also very stable with 45 percent not moving in these zones. This table seems to have particular significance in the development of junior college programs.

About the same number of students were indicated to need little or no social change as the combined numbers needing some and extensive social change. The number needing some social change was about three times as great as the number needing extensive social change. The greatest percentages needing extensive social change were in Zones 3 and 4. Zone 5 showed the greatest percentage of cases needing little or no change (70%).

Business and Office

Zones 4 and 6 show substantially higher percentages that will relocate than the other zones. Of these two, Zone 6 is high. Zones 3 and 9 show the greatest stability with 79 and 80 percent not willing to move. Move away and later return presents

very low frequencies in this group.

Social factor data seems to be influenced by the availability of vocational and non-vocational business and office programs. Patterns do not run true from zone to zone. The highest incidence of "some social change needed" was in zone I with 71 per cent and the highest incidence of "little or no social change needed was in zones II and IX with 82 per cent. The vast majority of the business and office students fell in the "some change needed" category. This result could have been curricular implications for these programs.

Marketing and Distribution

These results are based upon a relatively small number of cases (N=252). Zone 9 showed a tendency to stay in the community (78%). Zone 6 showed a tendency to relocate (78%).

In Zone 1 all students were reported as needing little or no social change. Zone 6 reported the highest percentage of students who needed extensive social change.

Health Occupations

Relocation was found to be a common pattern in Zone 9 only. Very few will leave home with the idea of returning (22) and 172 out of 269 will not move. Basically these health occupations programs serve the locality.

In Zone 9 all students were reported as needing little or no social change. This is the only time that a 100 percent

figure appears in the entire study. It will be noted that this was also the zone of high mobility. In all other zones the greatest percentage of students were reported as needing "Some social change". Zone 7 reported the highest need for extensive social change with 27 percent.

General Conclusions

1. In Zone IV, low frequencies of need for extensive social change were recorded among trade and industrial students, while high frequencies of need for extensive social change were recorded among technical students.

2. The post secondary students in Zone VI represented the highest degree of mobility for post secondary students per zone.

3. Zone VIII had the highest percentage (76) of post secondary students who would not move away from the community for employment.

4. The secondary students in Zones VI and VIII were the most mobile segments of the secondary student population, while the secondary students in Zones VII (62%) and VIII (61%) represented those segments of secondary students who indicated that they would not move from the community.

5. The post secondary students in Zones I and IX represented the lowest number of students in the post secondary segment who needed extensive social change, while Zones IV and V represented the highest percentage of secondary students who needed extensive social change.

6. The secondary students in Zones IV, V, and IX represented the lowest number of students in the secondary segment who needed extensive social change, while Zones I and VI represented the highest percentage of secondary students who needed extensive social change.

7. In a composite of all students, secondary and post secondary, Zone VI represented the most mobile segment of students, while Zone IX represented the most immobile.

8. There was no significant difference in the mobility of secondary students and post secondary students when compared on a composite basis. (Computed on percentage significance)

9. On a composite basis of post secondary students and secondary students, 27 per cent of the 4024 students represented in this segment of the study, indicated that they would relocate as employment demanded.

10. There was no significant difference in the social skills of the secondary students and post secondary students when compared on a composite basis. (Computed on percentage significance)

11. On a composite basis of post secondary students and secondary students, 12 per cent needed extensive social change, and 42 per cent needed some social change.